

Moreover, there are significant differences in coagulation markers and hsCRP between UA and AMI patients.

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SHA 103. Value of left atrial function in predicting effort capacity in patients with left ventricular systolic dysfunction

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Introduction: Left atrial (LA) function shares in left ventricular diastolic filling and, therefore, cardiac output during rest and exercise. However, there is scanty data about the relation between LA function and exercise performance in left ventricular systolic dysfunction patients (LVSD).

Methods and results: This was a prospective, cross sectional study conducted on 25 patients with LVSD ($EF < 40\%$) in sinus rhythm. LA volumes were measured using monoplane Simpson's method. The measured LA volumes were the largest LA volume (V_{max}), the smallest LA volume (V_{min}), and the LA volume measured at the peak of P wave (V_p) of simultaneous ECG. Then, LA total emptying ($V_{max} - V_{min}$), passive emptying ($V_{max} - V_p$) and active emptying ($V_p - V_{min}$) volumes were calculated. Then LA total emptying fraction ($(V_{max} - V_{min})/V_{max}$), passive emptying fraction ($(V_{max} - V_p)/V_{max}$), active emptying fraction ($(V_p - V_{min})/V_p$) were calculated. Patients were exercised using modified Bruce protocol, to determine their exercise capacity. The selected patient subdivided into two groups: group 1 with functional capacity < 7 metabolic equivalent (METs) [17 patients] and group 2 with functional capacity ≥ 7 METs [8 patients]. There was a significant difference between the two groups regarding LA total emptying fraction ($P 0.0006$), LA active emptying fraction ($P 0.045$) and LA passive emptying fraction ($P 0.004$).

Conclusion: Left atrial emptying fraction which can be easily obtained by routine echocardiography, is useful as a predictor of exercise capacity in LVSD patients.

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SHA 104. PCI in women: Bangladesh perspective

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Introduction: PCI as a therapy in female patient used to be less than male. With improvement of procedure, balloon and stent, there is increase application of PCI therapy in both male and female. In spite of this, female presentation for PCI is not very encouraging Bangladesh.

Objectives: To see the age, vessel involved, and deployed stent size, distribution of female patient undergoing PCI in NICVD.

Materials and methods: It is a retrospective observational study and data was collected from Cath-Lab Registrar of female patient undergoing CAG and PCI from March 2007 to June 2010. Total number of patient was 640. Total PCI was 101 cases. The age range was 40–80 years. Drug Eluting Stent (DES), cobalt chromium and bare metal stent were used in all type of vessel.

Result: Out of 640 patients undergoing CAG during study period, PCI was done on 101 cases (15.75%). The commonest age group for PCI was 50–60 years (39.40%), commonly affected and stented Vessel was LAD 68 (50%), commonest stent used was cobalt chromium 119 (87.5%), single stent – 73 (53.67%); commonly used stent diameter was 3.0 mm in size.

Conclusion: The age group of 50–60 presented in greater number for PCI. PCI was more common in single vessel. LAD was the commonest vessel involved. DES is infrequently used due to expenses. Cobalt chromium was the commonest stent deployed. The average size of all the stents deployed were 19.68 mm in length and 2.85 mm in width.

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SHA 105. Risk predictors of coronary heart diseases (CHD) among females in Benghazi – Libya

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Background: Globally, heart disease is the leading cause of death among women. The burdens of the CHD are projected to increase significantly by year 2020.

Objectives: To found the risk factors of present in CHD among post-menopausal women patients at Benghazi during 2009–2010.

Methods: A case-control study was conducted to find out the risk factors among patients admitted to governmental hospital. The inclusion and exclusion criteria were clarified. Post-menopausal female patients aged 50 years or more were interviewed in the wards after they were discharged from the Coronary Care Unit. The sample size was 150 (cases: 73 – control: 77). The controls were selected in the same age from the post-operative ward of department of Gynecology of Al-Jamahiriya governmental hospital and excluded those with cardiac problems.

Results: The study reported that the mean age of cases was 62.6 ± 7.4 years and control was 58.5 ± 8.1 years. The study reported significant differences in the incidence of CHD among post-menopausal women living in urban and rural areas ($OR = 2.87$). The study revealed significant relation between CHD in post-menopausal women and diabetes mellitus ($OR = 6.67$), hypertension ($OR = 7.41$). Sedentary life style (χ^2_{21} for trend = 8.24 and $P = 0.004$).

Conclusion: Unhealthy diet, diabetes mellitus, lack of exercise and obesity are the major risk factors of CHD among Libyan women.

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SHA 106. Vasovagal syncope in Saudi medical students and their first degree relatives

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Introduction: Many studies suggest a genetic basis for vasovagal syncope (VVS), although no definitive gene associations have been described. Pedigree studies have shown that persons with VVS are more likely to have a family history of fainting than are non-fainters. Accordingly, our objectives were to identify the